

CHINA

With which is incorporated The

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4503.

May 20, 1877.

Price, 24c per annum.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street; GROVES STREET, 30, Cornhill; GORDON & GOTCH, 1, Ludgate Circus; E. C. BAKER, BENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry; E. O. SAMUEL DRAKE & CO., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

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BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 800,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

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LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " 5 per cent. "

" 18 " 6 per cent. "

" 24 " 7 per cent. "

" 30 " 8 per cent. "

" 36 " 9 per cent. "

" 42 " 10 per cent. "

" 48 " 11 per cent. "

" 54 " 12 per cent. "

" 60 " 13 per cent. "

" 66 " 14 per cent. "

" 72 " 15 per cent. "

" 78 " 16 per cent. "

" 84 " 17 per cent. "

" 90 " 18 per cent. "

" 96 " 19 per cent. "

" 102 " 20 per cent. "

" 108 " 21 per cent. "

" 114 " 22 per cent. "

" 120 " 23 per cent. "

" 126 " 24 per cent. "

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" 780 " 133 per cent. "

" 786 " 134 per cent. "

" 792 " 135 per cent. "

" 798 " 136 per cent. "

" 804 " 137 per cent. "

" 810 " 138 per cent. "

" 816 " 139 per cent. "

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for India would be, as, after all, his Government get a million pounds sterling a year out of it, and, whatever their feelings as to opium smoking may be, would scarcely wish to lose so nice a slice of their revenue. The chief point at which there is likely to be a difference in regard to the Chefoo Convention is, whether we shall assist the Chinese in obtaining further sums from Opium, and it is really rather difficult for them to be arguing, at one and the same time in favour of the additional dollars and against the source from which they are to be levied. You will see that the Rev. Mr. Turner, the Secretary to the Anti-Opium Society, writes a forcible letter to the *Daily News*, with reference to the question of ratifying the Convention, but it is noticeable that his chief argument is against the injustice of the Indian Government getting £50 to £90 a chest duty, while the Chinese only get £10. The Chinese ought to be very glad that they do not get more from such a questionable source.

At last a revival has taken place in the Silk Market; and great, I can assure you, is the rejoicing among the China hands concerned. The Lyons and other Continental Manufacturers overstayed their time, and stocks were found, at last, to be nearly exhausted. Last week a rise of 2/-sd. a lb. was chronicled in the market here. It resulted in part from speculation, but there are solid causes for the rise, and it is expected, by those well able to judge, to be maintained. The bulk of the silk is now in a few strong hands, which is of course a very important feature. Many who had gone into the "noble art" last year have been waiting "in patient expectation" for this rise, and it is to be hoped that it will benefit the importers. Many, however, of them have already been "taken over" by the large brokers and others, having been obliged to give in before the day of their deliverance.

Police Intelligence. (Both Magistrates sitting.)

Dec. 5, 1877.

ASSAULT.

Un Ayung, a hawker, was sentenced to one month's hard labour for committing an unprovoked assault on a shopman and breaking his head.

GAMBLING.

Wan Achik, and Chan Aching, coolies, were fined \$2 each or 7 days' hard labour for gambling in the public street.

DRUNK.

George Cooper, a fireman belonging to the S. S. *Bertha*, was fined 50 cents and ordered to pay 10 cents chair-hire for the above offence.

Robert Smith and Andrew McEwan, seamen belonging to the British barque *Alexander*, were fined 50 cents each for a similar offence.

FORD A. WEX.

Frank Cunningham, a seaman belonging to the American ship *Thomas A. Goddard*, was charged with being drunk and jumping into the sea, off Douglas Wharf. Mr May, fined him \$1 or 2 days' imprisonment.

SHARP PRACTICE.

On April, a trader, was charged under the following circumstances. Lin Apoon, a pawnbroker residing in Wellington Street, declared, that the prisoner came into his shop and wanted to pawn a gold bangle for thirty taels (\$1.60). Witness suspected it was not gold, and wanted to bore a hole in it, at the same time telling the prisoner, that if it proved to be pure gold he would pay for it. The prisoner objected to this and wanted the bangle back, and endeavoured to snatch it from witness; meanwhile Sergeant Quincey came into the pawn shop and the prisoner was taken to the station. The bangle was afterwards examined in the presence of the Sergeant and found to have copper inside, the gold of the bangle being worth \$12.50, and the weight of the copper 8 mace 6 candeleros. The prisoner reserved his defence, and was committed for trial at the Supreme Court. Two other charges of a similar nature were brought against the prisoner. In one case he had succeeded in deceiving the pawnbroker (Chow Atai), and had obtained \$37.50. The pawnbroker, on hearing of the previous case, took his gold bangle to the Central Station and there saw the prisoner, whom he recognized as having pawned the bangle. The bangle was tested at the Tin Chong Silversmith, in the presence of Sergeant Quincey, and found to contain copper. Prisoner reserved his defence in this case also, and was committed for trial. There were other charges against the prisoner, who appears to have been carrying on a thriving trade.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

William Thomas, a seaman unemployed, was fined 60 shillings, or 3 months' hard labour, for having been found in the possession of a pair of boots, the property of one Francis Ledwick, a ship's carpenter residing at the Sailors' Home. Defendant went to prison.

THE "HELICON" CASE.

My Justice Snowden, in his judgment, on the *Helicon* case, doubts the propriety of the United States Acting-Counsel's letters being laid before the Court, as they ought to have nothing to do with the question. He holds that Ord. 4 of 1860 is in full force so far as American seamen are concerned in this Colony, and that it was the duty of the Magistrate to have heard all evidence obtainable, touching justification of desertion, from each of the seamen charged. The provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act and the local Ordinance would be rendered nugatory if the mouths of a man's shipmates were to be closed, and a harsh and unmerciful master could defy the law by making one swooping charge against all of his crew who deserted. "It is not unreasonable to suppose," continues His Honour, "that several men may be induced to desert together from dread of similar ill-treatment or from threats of future ill-treatment from an officer, as was, I believe, very much the case here. Mist all these men be handed over to a brutal tyrant and exposed to such horrible atrocities as were charged to have been practised on board the American ship *Wilmot*, by Peabody the captain, upon a seaman who died under them—so atrocious coming in for a flying visit if found deserting, but that the very idea of them (for it was never really proved against the captain)

filled Hongkong with intense indignation last year. The answer to this question must depend upon whether or not they can prove the "sufficient reason" required by the Ordinance; for I take it that no magistrate would be contented with a sailor's bare allegation of ill-treatment, or bad food, or unseaworthiness, all of them sufficient reasons, without proof. My experience teaches me that the charges of sailors

and Cairo; whence a trip to the Nile and Palestine may be organized. Alexandria and Beirut, Naples and Rome, Florence and Turin, Paris, London, and back again to New York; and the round earth has been encircled, in about five or six months' time. For nearly the whole of this journey of over 26,000 miles—exception being made to some of the by-trips—the charge is only £320, or \$1,775 gold; which, by the way, does not include beer, wine, or spirits, street-carrages, jinrikishas or sedans, or fees to stewards and hotel servants.

Some idea of the magnitude of Messrs Cook's business machinery may be gathered from these "all round" tours; and it is worthy of note that this enterprising

house is the only firm which has successfully taken advantage of the immense and ever-extending facilities for travel developed in our times. Messrs Cook are unquestionably the greatest ticket-takers of the age, or of any age; and there are few persons who have travelled, and have not come within their sphere of operations.

Mr. Baratoni, who seems to have, so thoroughly reduced travelling to a science, has so wide an experience in all that is necessary for making travelling a pleasure, that it must be delightful to move across the earth without an anxious thought of luggage or of tickets of time-tables, or of hotels.

Speaking of these latter, he thinks that the first-class article has to be left behind at Yokohama or Shanghai; and that they get worse the further he goes in a southerly direction until Europe is again within his sight. The conductor of this Tour seems, as of necessity, to be a kind of perambulating polyglot, being familiar with English, French, German, and Spanish, as well as his native Italian. In his published description of the route, China as yet comes in for much less notice than Japan; it says— "John Chinaman is also a man of peculiar habits, and worthy, to be seen and studied at home. The trip to Canton will give a comprehensive idea of Chinese life."

To the Tourist China seems still to be comparatively a small book; but this cannot last for ever. We shall have a Cook's Tour to the Great Wall before many years are over.

I am, Yours etc., A. B. C.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ST. ANDREW'S BALL.

(To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL.")

Hongkong, Dec. 5th, 1877.

Sir,—Can the statement made by your correspondent "Gang Forward" be trusted, that "persons forming three sides of the 'Lanceen' deliberately broke up the set and walked away because the opposite side of the square was filled by a lady and gentlemen not of their clique"? If it is the "persons" who so acted richly deserved to be shown the door by the stewards.

As to the "ladies"—poor dear creatures who could thus publicly insult another lady, of course nothing can be said. Further, it is fully evident to my mind that the entire master charged by said men is not only devoid of truth but also does not know what charges were investigated before the Consul, but the words "entire master" probably include all the "reasons" set up before the magistrate. If they do not, then of course no investigation of the other charges was made.

In a previous letter dated October 29th, addressed to the magistrate, the Acting-Counsel says, "I have already informed you that the men have been before me and that I have determined the case." These words occur in an answer to a letter from the magistrate informing the Acting-Counsel that allegations had been made against the Captain of the *Helicon* which required explanation. The position of the Acting-Counsel then is this. He invokes the aid of the Ordinance, No. 4 of 1850 for the arrest of these men. They are brought before the magistrate whose duty it is to ascertain firstly, whether they are deserters at all; secondly, whether they will return to their ship; thirdly, whether they will not return; they have a sufficient reason for desertion. The Acting-Counsel seems to fail to comprehend that it is for the magistrate of this Colony, not for the Acting-Counsel of the U.S., to decide the sufficiency of the reason, and that the investigation under the Ordinance must take place before the former and not before the latter. The jurisdiction of the Colonial Courts cannot be ousted; although on the ground of international comity they, as it were, stand aside to allow the settlement of disputes between the seamen and masters of foreign ships before their national Consular agent, until the interests of justice and humanity demand their interference.

Governor Hennessy has been in Hongkong some time, and if the community had

hastily formed a wrong opinion they would long ago have found out their mistake and repented accordingly.

The writer of this pamphlet having de-

nounced people generally for believing the rumours about Governor Hennessy and the School policy proceeds immediately to give ample justification for them all.

The writer holds that "it is no part of the duty of a Government as such to educate the people over whom it holds sway."

It is the duty of the parent to educate as well as to feed his children. The State will provide asylums for the insane, and gaols for the criminal. It will arrange that the useless and the helpless members of the community shall do as little harm as possible. The State will provide ships of war to defend its coasts, and armies to fight its battles, but it must not undertake to teach its children reading, writing and arithmetic. That duty is sacred to the parents and the Churches.

Many years ago every one believed that

the Church, and the Church only, should educate the people. But that was long ago.

We have come to believe now that

the Church and its ministers have other

and better employment than teaching in-

fants to read the primer. Surely I have

read in a few papers and heard in a few

speeches, and seen in a few books that

now-a-days hold it to be the duty of the

Government to see that every child in

England is at least fairly instructed and

trained. It is even said that in England

they compel them to come in. Where

our author been during the last few years?

There is no compulsion in Hongkong.

I am inclined to wish that a Compre-

hensive Education Act existed here, as it

exists elsewhere. In that case there would

have to be compulsory inspection in order

to determine the amount of efficiency that

each school possessed. Parents might then

send their children either to the government

schools or to the efficient private schools.

If the children did not go to either they

would be considered uneducated, and the

parents would have to "show the reason

to Singapore. (Passengers) \$3 per head, 12 days.

British steamer *Hiro*, 621, Swatow to Singapore. (Passenger) \$3 per head, 12 days.

British steamer *Penzu*, 651, Swatow to Singapore. (Passenger) \$3 per head, 12 days.

British steamer *Albion*, 600, Swatow to

Singapore. (Passenger) \$3 per head, 12 days.

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Mails.



STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,
Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean
Ports, Southampton,
and London,
Also,
Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
SWALLO, Captain J. C. BAKER, will leave
this on THURSDAY, the 6th December,
at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. LIND, Superintendent,
Hongkong, November 28, 1877. *des*

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "BELGIO" will be des-
patched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 6th December,
at 8 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for
Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of the 7th December. PARCEL
PACKAGES will be received at the Office
until 8 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.

A Reduction is made on Return Passage
Tickets.

For further Information as to Freight
on Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 8, Queen's Road Central.
G. E. EMBRY, Agent.
Hongkong, November 27, 1877. *des*

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES;
Also,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CAL-
CUTTA AND BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY, the 13th December,
1877, at Noon, the Company's
S. S. PEI-HO, Commandant RECOGNITION,
with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPEEDE,
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above places.

Cargo and Spee will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for
the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until
4 p.m., Spee and Parcels until 3 p.m.
on the 12th December, 1877. (Parcels are
not to be sent on board; they must be left
at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

H. DU POUHEY,
Agent,
Hongkong, December 3, 1877. *des*

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAY, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF
TOKIO will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNES-
DAY, the 19th December, at Noon, taking
Passenger, and Freight, for Japan, the
United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlanta and
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demarara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America by the Company's Central
and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

A REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER
CENT on regular rates is granted to
OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY,
AND MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL AND
CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m., 15th December. Parcel Passages
will be received at the office until 8 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Confidential Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further Information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 8, Queen's Road Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, November 27, 1877. *des*

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

BRITISH STEAMER "ARTHUR,"
Lancaster, Master, from LONDON,
PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above
Steamer are hereby informed, that
their Goods are being landed and stored at
their risk in the Godowns of the Under-
signed, from whence delivery may be ob-
tained.

Consignees wishing to take delivery of
their Goods from the Boats alongside the
Wharf are at liberty to do so.

Goods remaining in store after the 9th
Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless

written notice to the contrary is given
before To-day, the 3rd Instant, at 1 p.m.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

W. PUSTAV & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, December 3, 1877. *des*

FROM LONDON AND PORTS OF
CALL.

THE Steamship Gordon Castle having
arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods are being landed
at their risk by the Under-signed into their
Godowns, whence and/or from the Wharf
whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Goods will be forwarded to
Shanghai, unless notice to the contrary is
given before Noon To-morrow, the 3rd
Instant.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the
10th Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

G. B. LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, December 2, 1877. *des*

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. TEHERAN.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above
named Vessel, from Bombay and
Intermediate Ports, and in connection with
the Steamer KASHGAR from Calcutta,
Rooms, Ground Floor, HOTEL ONE UNIVER-
SITY, Office hours, 8 to 12 Noon and 2 to 4 p.m.
Hongkong, September 22, 1877.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

TENDERS are invited for a LEASE of
the HONGKONG HOTEL, the present
five-yearly Lease expiring on the 31st
August, 1878. SEALED TENDERS to
be sent in on or before the 31st March,
1878, to the Secretary of the Hongkong
Hotel Company, Limited, who will supply
any information required.

By Order of the Directors,

LOUIS HAUSCHILD,

Secretary.

Hongkong, September 15, 1877. *des*

W. BALL,
CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGGS, CHEMICALS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, TOILET
REQUISITES, PATENT MED-
ICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness,
and Prompt Attention.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, September 22, 1877.

NOTICE.

M. R. CHARLES DAVID BOTTOMLEY
was admitted a PARTNER in our
Firm on the 1st July, 1877.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, September 22, 1877.

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day Established myself at
this Port as a GENERAL COM-
MISSION AGENT.

J. Y. VERNON SHAW.

Hongkong, November 1, 1877. *my1*

NOTICE.

THE Business of SHARE and GENE-
RAL BROKER, hitherto conducted
in my name, will now be carried on under
the Style of COHEN & HEATON, Mr.
ALEXANDER MACGLASHAN HEATON
having this Day become a PARTNER
therin.

CHAS. C. COHEN.

Hongkong, November 1, 1877. *jai*

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day admitted Mr. WILLIAM
LEGG as a PARTNER in my Business,
which will henceforth be conducted under
the Style of HUGHES & LEGGE.

W. KERFOOT HUGHES.

Hongkong, November 1, 1877. *jai*

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES AYTON MANN is autho-
rized to sign our Firm by Procur-
ation.

GEPP & Co.

Canton, November 1, 1877. *jai*

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day established myself at
this Port as MERCHANT and GENE-
RAL COMMISSION AGENT.

W. SCHIEVER.

Hai Phong, November 9, 1877. *des*

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY,

IN LIQUIDATION.

SECOND RETURN OF CAPITAL at
the Rate of FIVE TALES per
SHARE will be made to Shareholders of
record on the 1st October, Payable at the
Office of the Liquidator, on the 8th Inst.

Warrants will be delivered by the Under-
signed to Shareholders or their lawful
representatives on presentation of Share
Certificates for Endorsement.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 8th
Instant, inclusive.

By Order,

RUSSELL & Co.,

Liquidators.

Shanghai, October 2, 1877.

DEVON'S BRILLIANT
OIL.

RELIABLE,

ECONOMICAL,

SAFE!!

DESIRED to benefit by the world-
wide reputation of our OIL, certain
parties have attempted to imitate our
packaging. Suits at law have been instituted
against the MARSHAL AND PURCHASES of
these imitators. Buyers should be careful
to see that the words "DEVON'S
BRILLIANT" are stencilled on the case, and the
words "DEVON MFG. CO. PATENTS"
are stamped on the top of the can.

For particulars, apply to

J. J. DE REMEDIOS & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, December 1, 1877. *des*

FOR SALE.

SECTIONS B & C of INLAND LOT

No. 51, Area 2950 Square Feet.

With the 7 DWELLING HOUSES

erected thereon, Nos. 35, 37, 39, 41, 43,

45, and 47, WENDELL STREET, Amoy

Chinatown, \$10,000.

With the 4 DWELLING HOUSES

erected thereon,

2 Fronton, Gotoe Street,

Holme Street.

Amoy Chinatown, \$17,000.

For particulars, apply to

G. M. SMITH,

Agent.

Hongkong, October 18, 1877.

FOR SALE.

SHAW & CO. & CO.

For particulars, apply to

G. M. SMITH,

Agent.

Hongkong, October 18, 1877.

FOR SALE.

THE Portable Phaeton known as

Lia No. 46, consisting of Commodious

DWELLING HOUSE, OFFICES and

SILK GODOWN.

For particulars, apply to

G. M. SMITH,

Agent.

Hongkong, October 18, 1877.